The Correspondence, and Settlement of the Difficulty.

We annex the instructions of the Secretary of State, and the correspondence between the ministers of the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in relation to the recent assault upon the American merchant steamer Prometheus, in the harbor of Greytown, which has just been communicated to Congress by the President.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1852

just been communicated to Ongress by the Frestdent.

Washington, February 10, 1852.

To the Senate and House of Representations:—
I transmit to Congress a copy of the instruction
despatched from the Department of State to the
Minister of the United States at London, respecting
the attack on the United States at London, respecting
the attack on the United States at London, respecting
the British brig of war Express; and also a copy of
the British brig of war Express; and also a copy of
the despatches of Mr. Lawrence to that department, and of his correspondence with her Britanate
Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs on the same subject.

Millard Fillmore.

MR. WEBSTER TO MR. LAWRENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1851.

Sir.—I transmit a copy of a letter of yesterday, and of the papers therete referred to, addressed to this department by Mr. Joseph L. White, as counsel of the American Adantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, from which it appears that when the steamship Prometheus, belonging to that company, was under weigh at San Juan Del Norte, for the purpose of making her last voyage from thence to New York, the city authorities of San Juan boarded her with a police force, and served a process of attachment on the ship and captain for one hundred and twenty-three dollars, claimed by those authorities as port dues, which the captain refused to pay. Thereupon the English brig of war Express, lying in the harbor, immediately got under weigh, made sail for the steamer, and, when within a quarter of a mile of her, fired a round shot over her force aster and a few minetes after grants another shot over

Thereupon the English brig of war Express, lying in the harbor, immediately got under weigh, made sail for the steamer, and, when within a quarter of a mile of her, fired a round shot over her force sate, and a few minutes afterwards another shot over her stern, which passed so near that the force of the ball was distinctly felt by several persons on board. The captain of the steamer then seut a boat on beard the brig to inquire the cause of the fring. The captain of the brig replied that it was to protect the authorities of Greytewn in their demands; that if the steamer did not immediately anchor, he would fire a bomb shell into her; and he erdered his guns to be loaded with grape and canister shot. The steamer then proceeded to the anchorage and anchored. The brig anchored very near the steamer, sent a boat on board the latter with orders that the fires should be extinguished, and to say that an officer would be sent to see that this was done. The authorities then came on board, the amount demanded was paid under procest, and the steamer was permitted to proceed to sea. It further appears that the captain of the Express acted under the authority and by orders of a Mr. Greene, who claims to be the British Consul at San Juan.

The President directs that you will lose no time in addressing a note upon this subject to Lord Patmerston. You will inquire if the captain of the Express acted pursuant to orders from his government, and whether his course is approved. You will state that if these questions should be answered in the affirmative, the President would consider the proceeding as a violation of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, by which Great Britain has stipulated that she would not make use of any protection which she might afford Nicaragua, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, for the purpose of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same.

If, as Mr. White says, Lord Palmerston instruct. ed Mr. Greene, in Cetober, 1850, not to interfere with the versels of the company, and in Nov

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq , &e.

ME. LAWRENCE TO MR. WEBSTER.

[Extract] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
LONDON, December 19, 1851. {

§ SIR—Your despatch, No. 64, relative to the outrage on the Prometheus, reached me yesterday evening. In compliance with your instructions, I have this morning addressed a note to Lord Palmerston on this subject, of which I enclose a copy.

I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure with which I have witnessed the prompt and energetic course of the President in this matter; and I hope it will bring about a speedy adjustment of affairs in Contral America.

hope it will bring about a speedy adjustment of affairs in Central America. Such an adjustment is growing every day more and more important.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Obedient servant, ABBOTT TO Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington.

WRENCE TO VICOUNT PALMERTION

MR. LAWRENCE TO VICOUNT PALMERTION,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
138 PICCADILLY, Dec. 19, 1851.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, is directed by the President of the United States to call the attention of Viscount Palmerston, her Britanic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to an outrage committed on the United States steamship "Prometheus," belonging to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, by the British brig of war "Express," at San Juan del Norte, in November last.

It appears that the "Prometheus" was under weigh at San Juan, with about five hundred passengers, for the purpose of making a voyage to New York, when the city authorities of San Juan boarded her with a police force, and served a process of attachment on the ship and captain for ene hundred and twenty-three dollars, claimed by those authorities as port dues, which the captain refused to pay. Thereupon the Express immediately got under weigh, made sail for the steamer, and when within a quarter of a mile of her, fired a round shot over her forecastle, and a few minutes aiterwards another shot over her stern, which passed so near that its force was disand a few minutes atterwards another shot over her stern, which passed so near that its force was disand a few minutes atterwards another succession, which passed so near that its force was distinctly feit by several persons on board. The captain of the steamer then sent a boat en board the brig, to inquire the cause of the firing. The commander of the brig replied that it was to protect the authorities of Greytown in their demands, and that if the steamer did not immediately anchor, he would fire a bombshell into her; and he ordered his guns to be loaded with grape and canister. The steamer then proceeded to the ancherage, and an chored. The brig anchored very near her, and sent a boat on board with orders that the fires should be extinguished, and to say that an officer would be extinguished, and to say that an officer would be sent to see that this was done. The authorities then came en board, the amount demanded was paid under protest, and the steamer was permitted to proceed to sea. It further appears that the cap-tain of the Express acted unfer the authority and by order of a Mr. Greene, who claims to be the

by order of a Mr. Greene, who claims to be the British Cossai at San Juan

The government of the United States has learned of these proceedings with deep surprise and regret. It cannot consent to the collection of port charges at San Juan by British ships of war, or that their collection should be enforced by them. The President, immediately on receiving intelligence of these events, gave orders for the despath of an armed vessel to San Juan. He has also caused the undersigned to be instructed to inquire of Viscount Palmerston whether the captain of the Express acted pursuant to orders from her Majesty's government, and whother his course is approved. The undersigned is also directed to state that i those questions shall be answered in the affirmative, the President will consider the proceedings as a violation of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1830, by which Great Britain has stipulated not to make

which Great Britain has stipulated not to make use of any protection which she may afford Nicara-gua, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, for the purpose of assuming or exercising

dominion over the same.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity afforded by these instructions, to renew to Viscount Palmerston the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

ABBOT LAWRENCE.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, &c.

MR. LAWRENCE TO MR. WERSTER

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STAYES,
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STAYES,
LONDON, December 26, R551.

SER—Since I had the honor to address you on the
19th instant, Viscount Paimerston has most unexrectedly withdrawn from the cabinet, and Earl
Granvhile has been appointed to fall the effice of
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will reneive the seals of effice this day. Lord Palmerston
is said to have sent in his resignation on Friday,
the 19th, the day on which I addressed to him a
communication upon the subject of firing upon the
steemer Prometheus, by the British brig of war
Express, at San Juan. I called at the Foreign
I fine on Wednesday, the 2th instant, and was informed by Lord Stanley, of Alderly, the under Secretary of State, (who retires with Lord Palmerston,)
that a reply to my note could not be given until the
installation of Earl Granville had taken place. I shall
address a note to Lord John Kussell, and request an

addres a note to Lord John Russell, and request an interview at his earliest convenience. I hope to be able to transmit by the next mail. Earl. Granville's reply, whose decision must be governed by that of the cabinet. The immediate cause of the retire-

ment of Lord Palmerston is not publicly knewn; but rumor, with her thousand tongues, attributes it to a difference of opinion with the cabinet respecting the policy to be pursued toward the French government since the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon.

The Times, the Duily News, and several other journals of this morning, will convey to you the various opinions entertained of Lord Palmerston, and the causes that have led to his resignation. I am inclined to the belief that the above rumor will be found to be true, and that his retirement at this moment was as unexpected to himself as to the public.

Public.

I have the honor to be, sir, vary respectfully, Your obedient servant ABBOTT LAWRENCE.
To Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington.

LORD GRANVILLE TO MR LAWRENCE

LORD GRANVILLE TO MR LAWRENCE.
FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec 39, 1831.
The undersigned. her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, addressed to Viscount Palmerston, on the 19th inst., complaining of the proceedings of the captain of her Majesty's brig of war Express, on the loccasion of the captain of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Caral Company's vessel Promethous refusing to pay certain harbor dues at the port of Greytown, Mosquito.

certain harbor dues at the port of Greytown, Mosquito.

The under-signed begs, in reply, to state that in conformity with the advice which her Majesty's government gave to the government of Mosquito, when the treaty of Washington of the 19th of April, 1850, was concluded between Great Britain and the United States, the Mosquito government decided that the vessels and goods of all nations should, without distinction, be, from the first of January, 1851, exempt from the payment of all duties whatever at the port of Greytown. But the town council of the place, in order to raise a small revenue to provide for some few unavoidable expenses, resolved at one of their meetings that certain taxes and dues should be levied to supply, in some measure, the place of the revenue which would have been obtained if the customs tariff had not been abolished

This council, which is composed of two Englishmen, two citizens of the United States, a French

men, two citizens of the United States, a Fronch-man, and a native of Greytown, a highly intelli-gent merchant, accordingly passed a resolution, by which certain small harbor dues, amounting in the whole to about eleven dellars on each vessel, were imposed on shipping frequenting the port of Grey-

whole to about eleven foliars on each vessel, were imposed on shipping frequenting the port of Greytown.

Mr. Lawrence will see, therefore, that the above mentioned harber dues were not imposed by the advice of her Majesty's government. With regard to the enforcement of these dues, the undersigned begs to assure Mr. Lawrence that the captain of the Express did not act, on the occasion in question, in consequence of any orders from her Majesty's government; and, as far as her Majesty's government are at present informed, no report upon the subject having yet been received from Greytown, the esptain of the Express appears to have exceeded his proper authority. Her Majesty's government, however, may expect very shortly to receive direct from the officer concerned, accounts of the transaction which forms the subject of Mr. Lawrence's note, and Mr. Lawrence shall, thereupon, receive a further communication. Mr. Lawrence may, in the meanwhile, rest assured that it is far from the intention of her Majesty's government to authorize any proceeding at variance with the stipulations of the treaty of Washington, of the 19th of April, 1850; and that they most deeply regret any transaction which can be considered as an affront offered by any British officer or authority to the United States flag.

The undersigned has the honor to assure Mr. Lawrence of his highest consideration.

Granville.

To Abbott Lawrence, Esq.

To ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq.

MR LAWRENCE TO MR WEBSTER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, January 2, 1852.

SIR:—Since I had the honor to address you on the 26th of December last, I have received a reply from Lord Granville to my note of the 19th December, upon the subject of the firing of the British brig of war "Express" upon the American steamship "Prometheus."

To this reply, after a personal interview with one of the ministers, I to-day addressed an answer, stating my regret that her Majesty's government were not in a position to give an unreserved disavowal, which has drawn from Lord Granville the assurance that if the facts are found, on the of-

vowal, which has drawn from Lord Granville the assurance that if the facts are found, on the official reports of the British officers, to be such as stated in my note, the British government will express their disapproval of the whole matter. I enclose copies of this correspondence I believe that every satisfaction will be given by this government, when the official accounts of the transaction shall have been received.

when the official accounts of the transaction and have been received.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Abborr Lawrence.

To Hon. Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MR. LAWRENCE TO LORD GRANVILLE.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
January 2, 1852.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 30th December, by Earl Granville, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the firing upon the steamship Prometheus, by the British brig-of-war Express, in the harbor of San Juan tish brig-of-war Express, in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua; and will not fail to transmit a copy of that note to the government of the United States by the earliest opportunity.

The undersigned regrets that her Majesty's go-

The undersigned regrets that her Majesty's government have not yet received official intelligence to enable them to give an unreserved disavowal of this act. He will await the further communication which Lord Granville promises, in the expectation that when her Majesty's government shall have received a report upon the subject from San Juan de Nicaragua, they will express their disapproval of the conduct of all British officers implicated in this affair.

this affair.

The undersigned renews to Earl Granville the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The Right Honorable Earl Granville, &c.

The Right Honorable Earl Granville, &c.

LORD GRANVIlle TO MR. LAWRENCE.

FORRIGN OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1852.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has had the honor to receive the note which Mr. Abbot Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has addressed to him under this day's date, in which, in reply to the note of the undersigned, dated the 30th of December, Mr. Lawrence expresses his regret that her Majesty's government have not yet received official intelligence to enable them to give an unreserved disavowal of the act of violence alleged to have been effered to the flag of the United States by the captain of the Express.

The undersigned has to assure Mr. Lawrence that her Majesty's government share in the regret expressed by him that her Majesty's government have not yet received that official information which would enable them to put an end to any further correspondence on this greation. Sit is must be

would enable them to put an end to any further correspondence on this question. But it must be obvious to the United States Euroy that her Ma-jesty's government could not officially disavow an

jesty's government could not efficielly disavow an act of which they had no official cognizance.

The undersigned does not herizate, however, to declare that if the circumstances of the transaction shall be shown, by the reports which her Majesty's government may hereafter receive from their own officers, to be such as they are described in the note of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, her Majesty's government will at orce disavow the act of violence commisted by the commander of the Express.

The undersigned requests Mr. Lawrence to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

Abbott Lawrence, &c. Chartelle.

MR. LAWRENCE TO LORD GRANVILLE.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Earl Granville, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressed him on the 10th of January, on the subject of the course of the commander of the British sloop Express towards the Frometheus.

The undersigned is grantified at the promptness with which her Majesty's government has disavowed this act, after receiving a report of the transaction from the admiral commanding on the station; and he doubts not that the apology effered for it will be received by the government of the United States in the same spirit which has dictated it on the part of her Majesty's government.

The undersigned house that the question under

the same spirit which has dictated it on the part of her Majesty's government.

The undersigned hopes that the question under negotiation, slunded to in Lord Granville's note, out of which the difficulty grew, may be speedily set-tled, and that hereafter there may be no cause of minunderstanding between the government of the United States and her Majesty's government, either in Central America or any other part of the world.

The undersigned renews to Earl Granville the
assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Earl Granville, &c , &c.

ME. LAWRENCE TO MR. WEBSTER

MR. LAWRENCE TO MR. WEBSTER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, 14th January, 1862

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose to you a further
correspondence between Lord Granville and myself,
from which you will perceive that the conduct of
the officer commanding the Express was disapproved by Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, in
command of the british naval forces in the West
Indies; and that her Majesty's government approve the act of the Vice Admiral, and disayow

both the act of the commander of the Express and the act of the Consul at San Juan, and further, effer an ample apology for the infringement of the

effer an ample apology for the infringement of the treaty.

I have expressed my gratification at the premptness with which this has been done.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Assorr Lawsence.

Hon. Daniel Wesster, Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

[The letter of Lord Granville, referred to in the above note, was published exclusively in the New York Herallo of the 12th inst.]

The Proposed New York Liquor Law.

Sec 2 The supervisors of any town, and the mayor of any city, on the first—of—annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, mry appoint some suitable person in each town and city, or ward of any city, as the agent of said town, city, or ward, to sell at some central and convenient place, within said town, city, or ward, spirits, wines, or other intoxicating liquers, to be used for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, and no other, and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the officer appointing him shall prescribe; and shall, in the sale of such liquors, conferm to such rules and regulations as the supervisor or the mayor aforesaid shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the officer from whom he received his appointment, as he may be at any time at the pleasure of said efficer.

as he may be at any time at the pleasure of said efficer.

Sec 3. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the officer by whom he has been appointed, authorizing him, as the agent of such town, city or ward, to sell intoxicating liquors for medicical, mechanical or sacramental purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed, until he shall have executed and delivered to said officer a bend, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of six hundred deliars, in substance as follows:—

sureties, in the sum of six hundred dollars, in substance as follows:—

Know all men that we — as principal, and — as sureties, are held and firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of ——, (or city as the case may be,) in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid thom, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Scaled with our scals, and dated this ——— day

these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this —— day of —— A. D.

The condition of this obligation is such, that, whereas the above bounden —— has been daly appointed an agent for the town, city, or ward of —, to sell within, and for, and on account of said town, city, er ward, intexticating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, and no other, until the —— of —— A. D., —— unless sooner removed from such agency. Now, if the said —— shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are, or shall be from time to time established by the offiseer making the appointment, then this obligation to be veid; otherwise to remain in full force.

Sec. 4 If any person, by himself, clerk, servant, or agent, shall at any time sell spirituous or intexticating liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which are intexticating, in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay, on the first conviction, ten deliars and the cost of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the second conviction he shall pay twenty deliars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the premises of enviction he shall pay twenty deliars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail not less than three or more than six months; and if any clerk, servant, agent, or other persons in the employment or en the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction shall suffer the same penalty.

Sec. 5. Any forfeiture or penalty arising under the above section, may be recovered by summons or complaint before any justice of the peace or judge of any municipal or pelice court in the sounty where the offence was committed. And the forfeiture so recovered shall go to the town or city where the convicted party resides, for the use of the peace, after

plainant may be admitted as a witness on the trial.

And if any supervisor or mayor shall approve of
the commencement of any such suit, by endorsing
his name upon the summons or complaint, the detendant shall in no event recover any costs. And
it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen, or
overseer of the poor of any city, and the supervisor or overseer of the poor of any town, to commence an action in behalf of said town, city, or
ment against any person quilty of a violation of ward, against any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with proof of the

fact.
Sec. 6. In case the mayor, or any alderman or overseer of the poor, or supervisor of any city or ward, or the supervisor or overseer of the poor of any town, shall fail to perform the duties assigned any town, shall fail to perform the duties assigned him by the last preceding section, any other person may assume and perform the same, in the name of the overseer of the poor, or supervisor, by giving surety to the court or officer before whom he prose-

surety to the court or officer before whom he prozecutes, for the payment of all costs, if he shall fail
to recover judgment, and making oath that the
said overseer or supervisors has had (10) ten days
notice of the offerce and has neglected to prosecute
the same, and in all cases of such recovery under
this section, one half of the sum recovered shall go
to the complainant or person prosecuting in the
name of such supervisor or overseer of the poor.
Sec. 7. If any person shall claim an appeal from
a judgment rendered against him by any judge or
justice, on trial of such action or complaint, he
shall, before the appeal be allowed, recognise in the
sum of one hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient surctices, in every case so appealed, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all costs, faces, and penalties, that may be awarded against him, upon a
final disposition of such suit or complaint. And
before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall also, in
every case, give a bond, with two other good and before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall also, in every case, give a bend, with two other good and sufficient sureties, running to the town or city where the offerce was committed, in the sum of two hundred dollars, that he will not, during the pendency of such appeal, violate any of the provisions of this act. And no recognizance or bonds shall be taken in cases arising under this act, except by the justice or judge before whom the trial was had. The forfeiture for all bonds and recognizances given in pursuance of this act, shall go the town or city where the offence was committed, for the use of the poor, and if the recognizances and bonds most bonds mentioned in this rection shall not be given within forty-eight hours after the judgment, the appeal shall not be allowed; the defendant in the meantime to stand committed.

committed.
Sec. 8. The mayor of any city, and the supervisor of any town, whenever complaint shall be made to them that a breach of the conditions of the bond given by any person appointed under this act, has been committed, shalf notify the person com-plained of, and if upon a hearing of the parties it shalf appear that any breach has been committed, they shall revoke and make void his appointment. And whenever a breach of any bond given to the inhabitants of any city or town, in pursuance of this act, shall be made known to the mayor and aldermer, or supervisor, or shall in any manner come to their knowledge, they or some one of them shall, at the expense and for the use of said city or town, cares the bond to be put in suit in any court proper to try the same

cause the bord to be put in sait in any court proper to by the same

See 9. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intexicating liquous, shall be competent to sit upon any jary in any case arising under this act; and, when information shall be communicated to the court that any member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall inquire of the juryman of whom such belief is entertained, and no answer which he shall make shall be against him in any case arising under this act; but, if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in this State; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a juryman.

in this State; but he may decline to arewer, in which care he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a juryman.

Sec. 10. All cases arising under this act, whether by action, indictment, or complaint, shall take precedence in said court, of all other business, except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest awalting a trial; and the court and prosecuting officer shall not have authority to enter a nolle prosequi, or to put the came over in any case arising under this act, except when the purposes of justice shall require it.

Sec. 11. If any three persons, voters in the town creity where the complaint shall be made, shall, before any justice of the peace, or judge of any manicipal or police court, make complaint, under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that spirituous or intoxicating fliquous are kept or deposited, and intended for sale, contrary to the provisions of this act, by any porson not authorized to sell the same in said city, ward, or town, under the provisions of this act, in any store, sheep, warehouse, or other building or place in said city, ward, or town, said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff, city marshal, or deputy, or to any constable, or special marshal or contable, to be appointed by the judge or court, who shall proceed to search the promises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are found therein, he shall seizs the same, and convey them to some proper

place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had therein. But no dwelling house in which, or in part of which, a shop is not kept, shall be searched, until at least one of said complainants shall testify to some act of sale of intoricating liquers therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at lease one month of the time of making said complaint, and contrary to this act. And the owner or keeper of liquors seized as aforeaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the justice or judge by whose warrant the liquors were seized, and if he fails to appear, or unices he can show, by positive proof, that said liquors are of foreign production, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States herewith, that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe, or are in casks containing at least thirty gallons, they shall be destroyed by authority of the written order, to that effect, of said justice or judge, and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officers by whom they shall have been destroyed in attesting the fact upon the back of the order, by authority of which it was done. And if the owner or possessor of any liquors reized in pursuance of this section, shall set up the claim that they have been regularly imported under the laws of the United States, and that they are contained in the original packages, the custom house certificates of importation, and proof of marks on the case or packages corresponding therete, shall not be received as evidence that the liquors contained in the said packages are those actually imported therein.

See 12 It shall be the duty of any mayor, allerman, supervisor, assessor, city marchal, or deputy, or censtable, or police officer, if he shall have information that any intoxicating t

in the county jail for thirty days, and the liquors so seized shall be destroyed by order of said justice or judge.

Sec. 13. If any person arrested under the proceeding section, and sentenced as aforesaid, shall claim an appeal, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of one hundred dellars, with two good and sufficient sureties, that he will prosecute his appeal and pay all fines, costs and penalties which may be a warded against him. And if on such appeal the verdiat of the jury shall be sgainst him, he shall, in addition to the penalty awarded by the lower court, pay a fine of twenty dellars. In all cases of appeal under this art from the judgment of a justice or judge of any municipal or police court, to the county court, they shall be conducted in said county court by the District Attorney, and said officer shall be entitled to receive all costs taxable to the State in criminal proceedings under this act, in addition to the salary allowed to such officer by law; but no costs in such cases shall be remitted or reduced by the prasecuting officer or the court. In any suit, complaint, indictment, or proceeding, against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than for the first offence, it shall not be requisite to est forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but shall be sufficient to allege briefly that such person has been convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this act, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any civil or criminal process in any stage of the proceeding before final judgment, may be amended without terms, and as a matter of right.

Sec. 14. All payment or compensation for liquors sold in violation of law, whether in money, labor, or other property, either real or personal, shall be held and considered to have been recovered in violation of law and without consideration, and sgainst law, equity and good conscience; and all sales, transfers and conveyances, mortgages, liens, or attachm

either in whole or in part, for intexteating or spiritness liquors sold in any other State or country
whatever; nor shall any zetion of any kind be had
or maintained in any court in this State for the
recovery or presession of intexteating or spirituous
liquors, or the value thereof
Sec. 15. All acts inconsistent with this are hereby
repealed. This not shall take effect on the first
Monday of July next, and no license to sell intexteating drinks shall be valid from and after that
day.

DEATH OF SIR PREDERICK PHILIPSE ROBINSON, FOR-MERLY OF NEW YORK—SKETCH OF THE PAMILY OF DEVERLEY ROBINSON. On New-Year's Day (Jan. 1, 1852) Sie Frederick

Philipse Robinson died, at his residence at Brighten, England, at the advanced age of eighty-seven This baronet was a native of Westchester county, in this State, and was the last surviving son of Colonel Peverley Robinson, so distinguished in the American revolutionary war, and in the annals of New York, for his adherence to the British cause, and the part he bore in the service of the crown. Sir Frederick, at the time of his death, was the oldest soldier in the British army, having been within a month of seventy five years in the service. He entered as ensign in February, 1777, when a mere boy, and gradually roso to the rank of Major General, in 1814, and subse quently to that of Lieutenant General. He served five years in the American war of the revolution, and was present at several battles fought during that period. After the peace of 1783, he went te England with his father, and was continued in the army. Subsequently, in 1794, he served in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe : also at the storming of Flour d'Epéc and the heights of Palmiste. In 1812, Sir Frederick joined the army in the Peninsula, under Wellington, and saw much hard duty. He was at the action of Osma; and in the battle of Vittoria, ISI3, he commanded the brigade which carried the village of Gamazsa Mayo, without firing one shot. He was also present at the first and second assaults on San Sebastian, being severely wounded on the latter occasion; at the passage of the Bidason; the grand reconnoisance before Bayonne: at the battle of the Nive, where he was again severely wounded: the blockade of Bayoone; and the repulse of the sortie from the latter place, when he succeeded to the command of the fifth division of the army. In June, 1814, Major General Robinson went to North America, with the forces cent to Canada during the war with the United States, and commanded the troops intended for the attack of Plattaburg; but received orders to retire, after baving forced the passage of the Saranaz (accarding to the British necount.) Soon afterwards, he was appointed Commander in Chief, and Provisional Governor of the province of Upper Canada, which appointment he hold until June, 1816. On returning to England, he embarked at New York; and on his journey from Canada, he stopped at the Highlands, to visit the place of his birth and the scenes of his youth. He shed tears as he saw and recollected the spots and objects once familiar to him. For his services in the war of the Penissula, he received the bonors of knighthood, and was awarded the gold henors of knighthood, and was awarded the gold medal, with two classe for Vittoria, San Schastian, and the Nive. His daughter married Charles James Hamilton, for some years British Minister to

The family of Col. Beverley Robinson acquired perhaps more distinction than any other American loyalists, in the British and colon American toyshets, in the Syttem and colombia sor-vice, civil and military, during and after the Ameri-can revolution. Frince William Honry, who was alterwards King William the Fourth, enjoyed Col-Robinson's hespitality in New York, while he was in this city during the war, and the circumstance may have contributed semething to the advance-ment of the family. The Robinsons were unques-tionably immediate sufferers from the events which love there into eville. Towards the levalists the drove them into exile. Towards the loyalists, the Bitish government evinced much liberality, and if viewed as a body, (cays Sabine, in his History of the Loyalists.) the compensation which they received probably fully covered their losses. The aggregate of the money grants by the British government to the loyalists, was but little chors of sixteen millions of dollars; besides tracts of lands, pensions, and offices. pensiors, and offices.

We give the following sketch of the family of Col.

we give the following sketch of the family of Col.

Everley, Robinson, whose five sone—viz: Boverley,
John, Morris, Frederick, and William Henry—all
entered the British army, and continued through
life loyal subjects of the British crown. Col. Boverley Robinson was a son of the Hon. John Robinson, of Virginia, who was President of that solony

on the retirement of Gov. Gooch. Beverley Rebinson emigrated to New York, and married Susanus, daughter of Frederick Philipse, who ewned an immense landed estate on the Hudson river.

By this connection Mr. Robinson became wealthy, and moved in the first circles of society in this city and vicinity. In 1756, while Washington was on a visit to the North, he was lodged and entertained at the house of Mr. Robinson, between whom and himself an intimacy of friendship subsisted which continued without change till severed twenty years afterwards by their opposite fortunes in the revolution. It happened that Miss Mary Philipse, a sister of Mrs. Robinson, and a young lady of rare accomplishments, was an immate in the family. The charms of this lady made a deep impression upon the heart of the Virginia colonel, who, on his return from Boston, was again welcomed to the hospitality of Mr. Robinson. He lingered in the city till duty called him away; but he never saw the lady again till she was married to Capt. Roge Morris, his former associate in arms, and one of the aids of Gen. Braddock. It is believed that this lady, her sister, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Margaret Inglis, wife of Rev. Dr. Inglia, were the only females who were attainted of treason, and their property confiscated by a legislative act, these Indies being named in the confiscation act of the State of New York. But it appeared in due season that the confiscation act dinot affect the rights of Mrs. Morris's children, who, in 1899, sold their reversionary interest in the estate to John Jacob Astor for £20,000 sterling. sterling
When the revolutionary war commenced, Colonel

When the revolutionary war commenced, Colonel Beverley Robinson was living upon that portion of the Philipse estate which his wife possessed, and there he desired to remain in the quiet enjoyment of country life, and in the management of his extensive domain. He was opposed to the measures of the British government, gave up the use of imported marchandise, and clothed himself and his family in fabrics of domestic manufacture. But he was also opposed to American measures of the British government, gave up the use of imported marchandise, and clothed himself and his family in fabrics of domestic manufacture. But he was also opposed to American independence, and the separation of the colonies from the mother country; still he wished to take no part in the revolutionary contest. His own judgment was overruled by the importantly of friends, and he entered the military service of the crown. He was appointed colonel of the Loyal American Regiment, raised principally in New York by bimself; and he also commanded theorps called the Guides and Piencers. Of the former, or the Leyal Americans, his son Beverley was licusenant colonel, and Themas Barclay major. Besides his military duties, Colonel Robinson was employed to conduct several affairs of consequence. In the treaser of Arnold, his name and acts occur continually, and it is supposed that he was acquainted with the traitor's purpose before it was known to the British commanding general, Sir Heary Clinton, or any other person. As the plot matured, he accompanied Major Audre, in the Vulture sloop of war, up the Hudson river; but failed in his most material designs. After Andre's capture, trial, and conviction. Col Robinson was sent up the river by Sir Henry Clinton, with three commissioners, to endeavor to effect the release of Andre. He had previously addressed Gen. Washington a letter on the subject, having been formerly a personal friend of the Commander in Chief. Celonel Robinson, at the peace of 1783, with a part of his family, want to England, where he lived in retirement, and thore closed his days, at his residence near Bath. His wife died at the same place, in 1822, at the age of ninety-four. The Robinson House, which was his residence, on the Hudson, and which has become of bistorical interest, is still standing, and a view of it is given in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution. It is situated within two or three mikes of West Point, and on the opposite, or eastern side of the river. Baverley, the sone Colonel Robi

and a daughter, reside, we believe, in New Brunswick.

Three other sers of Colonel Beverley Robinson the elder, and brothers of Sir Frederick, accepted commissions under the crown during the American revolution, viz: Morris, John, and William Henry. Morris was a captain in the Queen's Rangers, and was continued in commission after the peace of 1783. At the time of his decease he was a lieutenant-colonel in the British army. He died at Gibraltar in 1815, aged 56. His wife was a sister of Captain Waring, of the British navy. Three of his sons obtained commissions in the British army, and one in the navy. John, son of Colonel Beverley Robinson, during the American revolution, was licutenant in the Loyal American revolution, was licutenant in the Loyal American Regiment, commanded by his father, and after the peace settled in New Brunswick, where he embarked successfully in commercial rursuits, and held distinguished public stations. He died at St. Johnin 1828, aged 67, leaving five sons, of whom four have all bees distinguished in the British colonial service, in the province of New Brunswick, and one entered in the British strip.

Sir William Henry Robinson was the youngest son of Colonel Beverley Robinson, Sanior. He

Sir William Henry Robinson was the youngest son of Colonel Beverley Robinson, Senior. He accompanied his father to England, and was appointed to a place in the commissariat department of the British army, of which, at his decease, he was the kead. For his long and faithful services he received the honor of knighthood. He died at Bath, England, in ISES, aged 71. Lady Robinson, his relie's, died in ISES, at the age of 75. Sir William was named for his Majesty William the Fourth of England. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Cortlandt Skinner, Attorney General of New Jersey, who was a loyalist, and a brigadier general in the service of the crown during the revolution. Sir William Robinson left a son, a captain in the British army, and two daughters, one of whom married Major General Smelt, of the British army, and the other married her courin, also so officer in the army, and so of the Hon. John Robinson.

tish army, and the other married her cousin, also an officer in the army, and son of the Hon. John Robinson.

A relative of Colonel Beverley Robinson, named Christopher Robinson, was an officer in the Queen's Rangers. He settled at St. John, New Brunswick, after the peace of 1783, but removed to Neva Scotia, and was a crown officer in that colony in 1813. He went subsequently to Upper Canada, where he died. His son, Hon John Beverley Robinson, has been one of the most eminent public men in Canada, and was in several battles in the war of 1812.

The Presidency-Letter from Senator Rusk.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1852.

Dean Sin—It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 5th instant. The only difficulty 1 have in responding to the questions propoused by you, has its origin in an objection on my part to the interference of members of Congress in the selection of candidates for the Presidential chair, which, in my opinion, should be left entirely to the untramelied choirs of the people.

for the Presidential chair, which, in my opinion, should be left entirely to the untramelied choirs of the people.

In the present instance, however, silence on my part might be misinterpreted; and I therefore state without hesitation that I prefer my colleague (General Heuston) to either of the dissinguished gentlemen named in connection with the approaching Presidential election. In thus expressing anhousest preference, I have no wish to derogate from the claims of other gentlemen, but simply to state the appreciation in which I hold a friend whom I have known instinutely for revention years past, in anations of high respensibility, which he has filed with an intelligence and devailon to the public revice calculated to impire me with entire confidence in his capacity and particism. I will further remark, that, if nominated, General Houston would, in my opinion, be more acceptable to the people throughout the Union, than any other person whem we can scient; and, if elected, I have fall confidence he would administer the government in strict conformity with the principle is all down in the constitution. In placing this expression of my opinion at your disposed, I must be permitted again to state that I am utterly opposed to the abandonment by members of Congress of their legislative duties, with a view to participate in pelitical strife and promote the success of one other of the aspirants to the object magistracy of the Union. I believe such a course to be wrong in principle and eminently mischievous in practice, insumuch as it is calculated to create a relation between the law-making and law executing departments of the government, which cannot fall to do injury, by destroying independence of action departments of the government, which cannot fall to do injury, by destroying independence of action and impairing that considere between the people and their rervants, which is so essential to the vel-

and the partial that conditates between the people and their retraints, which is so essential to the welfare of the country.

Entertaining these views, I cannot help hoping that the say is not for distant when the selection of Presidential candidates will be the work of the people, and not the result of combinations among ambitions and intriguing politicians, whose strong est motives of action are hopes of personal benefits rather than public good.

I have not the vanity is suppose for a moment that this frank avowal of my preference for General Henston, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, will have any weight, or operate to any extent upon the opiniess of the people, but have been induced, in compliance with your request, to express my confidence in and friendship to the distinguished individual respecting whem your inquiries were made, lest my failing to do so might be construed into a want of interest in his behalf, or a distrust of his popularity and capacity.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, Theo. J Ruga.

Translations from the New York Garma

Translations from the New York German Press.

LIFE AND DOINGS IN WASHINGTON—KOSSUTH AND THE FILLMORS PRESS.

[From the New York Abendseitung.]

The Republic and the Intelligencer take turn about in their denunciations of the Hungarian cause and its representative, Louis Kossuth. When one steps chattering the other commences. Sometimes they are saidy in want of matter—if then there comes a letter with the Atlantic post, from some other vain, wounded, or treacherous aristocrats, in which these mistrables attack Kossuth, the Fillmore organs fall with a widity upon it. That the enemies of Kossuth in his own country are always among the nobility, that Kossuth's name is with people equal to that of a saint, and even included in the prayers of the people, you acti-republican press in Washington know nothing to communicate about this. Men as Esterhazy and Batthyany wish not for a second Hemgarian revolution, because they are confident that thereby the splender of the magnates will be at an end—that the second revolution can only establish the republic. If our President Fillmore possesses as much intelligence, perspicuity, and knowledge of his own people as should be expected from a man in his position, he cannot be ignorant how much the republican sentiment of the people, the dignity of all good citizens is wounded, how his government will be constantly lowered in the public opinion, if the organs of the government imitate, even to-day, the Courier and the Heraald of New York, in a manner that, after a calumny on Kossuth and the danswase came in the same ship to the United States. They oversee that all this cannot produce any humiliation of Kossuth's character, but that they thereby lower themselves and their master, Fillmore, in the public opinion. But the people will not be without an answer to this centemptible and undignified conduct—they will sweep the quarters in Washington of the casual President, and of all his adherents. We entertain the hope that all the democrates of the Union, from higher motives, will drop

of which Huelseman speaks in his work upon the American democracy, witten thirty years ago, and which is not only a mere interest, but an active pacticipation in the developement and condition of European States.

[From the State Zeitung].

The speech delivered on Taursday last, by Clemens, in the Senate, upon non intervention, proves at once very palpably that ago does not protect from folly, and that with moderate heads it leads to exprise and venality. That Kossath's deciring would experience an obstinate opposition from the materials of federal whige was to be easily expected from the whole history of this party; but that this opposition could manifest itself in the Senate, in such a digusting, intimical, envious, and pompous manner, does certainly not much credit to this high legislative body. When United States Senaters below constantly about declarations of war against the establishment of the doctrine of nen-intervention, whom no person asks for such declarations of war, and while it is a thousand times declared by Kossuth, Cass, Seward, and others, that the tenor of a war is altogether superfluous, then of course every reasonable investigation of the subject terminates. Clomens and his associates in opulon disclose their true character in a very stupid way, when they constantly call Kossuth "a newly arrived foreigner and stranger," and represent the opinion of the South in a manner that calls forth wonder and surprise. We were accustomed to look for the liveliest sympathy fer oppressed nations principally from the South, because the example of Texas, Yucatan, and Cuba, &co. appeared to justify this opinion, if we must not believe that the enthusiasm of the South for the freedom of Texas, Yucatan, and Cuba, was merely a cloak for mean avarice. Senators who are in terror when it is said that the British government peritions only for the liberation of the transported Irish patriots, must certainly crouch and shrink when it is runnered directly to the Russian bear that we cannot ago in the peak of the pasu

the four footed temperance man. These temperance men have collected millions already, in order to carry on their agitation with effect, and a temperance paper is published, embracing 200,000 copies, which is distributed gratis, besides the multitude of other temperance tracts.

With such a force the Temperance Alliance is prepared; but we ask, What is the party of freedom, and particularly the Germans, doing, in order to oppose this servitude, which threatens them by the introduction of this law—a law which will cincumscribe liberty to such an extent, that every free man must allow himself to be told what he can drink, and which will restrict or completely demonish the just earnings of thousands! What is done on the part of the German population of New York!

drink, and which will restrict or completely demolish the just earnings of thousards? What is demo
on the part of the German population of New York?
Answer—Nothing, nothing, nothing. We look
quietly en until the yoke is upon our necks, when
we will then begin to cry, to get infuriated, te
swear, and to ball the fists.
German countrymen! will you, who have escaped
the servitude in our old fatherland, and who hope to
find liberty in America—will you patiently suffer,
in this so called land of freedom, the imposition of
a yoke much worse than that of any European
tyant? Will you patiently suffer that the priesthood and its adherents should succeed in commanding you, as slaves, what you can and what you
must drink—that you are prohibited to obtain your
broad, and maintain your families, by an honest
business! Awaken, at length, fram your somnolency, and lay the power of the German element of
this city in the scale of the American friends of
freedom, in order that it may be seen that the majerty of the people of the State of New York, and
the German population, are not at all inclined to the German population, are not at all inclined to comply with the miscrable temperance law, and that steps be taken in the Legislature to frustrate the objects of the temperance men.

comply with the miserable temperance law, and that steps be taken in the Legislature to frustrate the objects of the temperance men.

Bustros But, and Meadows.—The editor of the Brattleboro' Engle has recently visited the Vermont State prices, and gives an account of what he witnessed. He says nearly all the prisoners are now engaged in making soy he enalths. Measus Lamson, Goodnow a Co. of Shelburne Falls Mass. the extensive snath makers, have contrasted with the government for the labor of all the contrast of with the government for the labor of all the contrast of with the government for the labor of all the contrast of the first workshop which I entered was a long row of prisoners, each diligently engaged in shaving the rough sticks into shape and smoothness. Among them was the famous Hersto Bill, no longer a terror to easy one, but wearing the same melancholy prison uniform and shaving he stick as diligently and as allently as the less distinguished rascals around him. It was with some surprise that I received the information from the superintendent, that the ordinary personsege near whom I was standing was the rogue whose villuries had pointed so many a newspaper paragraph, and had even been inmortalized in a yellow covered volume. Instead of the bold "smart" fellow, he is the very persondoation of chamefacedness. His whole air and manser is subdued, and in fact the temper is thoroughly taken out of him. When he first came here, he attempted to assume a superiority over the other inmates, and to take Ribertes which none of them dared to do; but they have a way here of persuading people into subjoution and Bill soon learned that he had finally found has masters. There is not a convict in the privon any tamer than this same Bristol Bill, in another shop I found Meadows the associate of Bristol Bill in crume but every way his superior, except in energy and craftiness. Meadows in an eight to the Island House at Bellows Fails, as beautifully distinct. At the time of with him, in which he displayed an intellige

ENPENSE OF TRYING THE RAHLROAD CONSPIRA-TORS.—It is said that the cost of trying the Michigan railroad conspirators amounted to \$31,801 36. This is all legally chargeable to the county of Wayne, but the company voluntarily assume to pay \$27,424 64.